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zar. The first stanza of *Captain Dime* is a part of the nationally known *Old Dan Tucker*, as is also the first stanza of *Aunt Dinah Drunk*. And such an apparently recent rhyme as *The Negro and the Policeman* is an alteration of an earlier one of the whites beginning *Old Mister Johnson Turn Me Loose*. Halliwell's *Popular Rhymes and Nursery Tales* (London, 1849) proves Mr. Talley's *Roses Red* to have been known in England, in a better version, at least seventy-five years ago. *Satan*, as Northall's *English Folk-Rhymes* (London, 1892) shows, has long been known to the people of rural Britain; and from the same source we learn that the ancestors of *Negro Baker Man* and *Kneel on this Carpet* have likewise long been favorites of the country folk. There might be some question about *Frog Went A-Courting*, but for years it has been known in most parts of the United States. Campbell and Sharp have found it among the secluded mountaineers, who have practically no contact with the Negro; and have included it in their *English Folk-Songs from the Southern Appalachians*. Examples might be multiplied, but these are enough. Not a few of the rhymes have for years been published, in practically the same form, in children's jingle books.

Several minor faults might be pointed out. Not enough effort is made to give an approximate date to the rhymes. Even the inclusion of mistaken material does not irreparably impair the collection; yet this does keep it from being "authentic for the student of folk literature". The undertaking is a useful one and should be continued.

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THE FIRST WORLD WAR: 1914-1918. By C. à Court Repington. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1920. Two volumes. Pp. xvii, 621; xiii, 581.

Lieutenant-Colonel Repington has produced a capital view of the Great War as seen through 'public-school' English eyes,—eyes, too, in this instance, of exceptional range and vision on account of exceptional opportunity, yet without much real *insight*. The book is exactly what it professes to be: a record of personal experiences and opinions based upon the writer's personal notes, letters and diaries. There are helpfully—sometimes rather

amazingly—frank accounts of conversations with such men as Lloyd George, Kitchener, French, Allenby, Robertson, Balfour, Asquith, Churchill, Haig, Fisher, Clémenceau, Joffre, Foch, Pétain, Pershing, and many others. The style is alive, and the comments upon characters and events are often amusingly trenchant. There is, indeed, a good deal of humor in the writing, and, although Colonel Repington has plenty of self-confidence, it expresses itself here rather humanly than objectionably.

We believe that many of the criticisms of persons and policies Colonel Repington ventures—perhaps we should rather say proclaims—will not be endorsed by other capable military experts or by history, yet he undoubtedly served *The London Times* and his country well in his articles and correspondence, despite the extravagance of some of his present claims. Very Repington-like are such remarks as the following: "We have had a nasty knock near Bagdad." "They have simply been snobbish sheep." "Joffre . . . is well worth talking to." "Briand is a charmer." "Much talk about the Censorship. Personally I think it is improving. At the beginning of the war it deleted all my remarks about Chatham, believing him to have been a naval port." "Balfour . . . has more moral courage than any other of our statesmen." "Winston . . . told me that I ought to have had one of the highest commands, and that no one had my brain. I wonder whether he says this to everybody."

G. H. C.

THE QUIMBY MANUSCRIPTS. Edited by Horatio W. Dresser. New York : Thomas Y. Crowell Company. 1921. Pp. viii, 474.

There are now made available for the first time the various pertinent writings of Phineas Parkhurst Quimby, of Portland, Maine, the healer to whom Mrs. Eddy (then Mrs. Patterson) applied for treatment before she became the founder of the Christian Science cult. The compiler wishes his work to be regarded as non-controversial, but the implications are adverse to Mrs. Eddy's position touching originality. Her letters to Dr. Quimby (1862-64) are here for the first time published.